

# The Union.

G. W. KINGSBURY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JUNCTION, KANSAS,  
THURSDAY, SEPT. 12th, 1861.



When the citadel of our Country is in flames—when the edifice that Washington and Franklin, and their associates, erected, is in flames, it becomes us, whatever may have been our political proclivities before, to rise far above all other considerations, and to keep this citadel from destruction.—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The word Compromise is now only uttered by Traitors. So long as rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing to compromise. It is vain to toll at the pumps while men are kept on board boring holes in the bottom of the ship.—JOSEPH MOIR.

There is no half-way house in this matter—no tarrying-place between sustaining the Government and attempting its overthrow. There is no peace proposition that will suit the case until the rebellion is first put down.—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

## UNION CONVENTION.

The Convention for the selection of Delegates to the County and District Conventions will be held in Junction City precinct, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the Eagle Hotel. All good Union men are earnestly requested to be present.

UNION.

## UNION DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The undersigned, citizens of Wabunsee, Davis, and Dickinson counties, believing that in this hour of peril to our Country and State, there should be no political distinction known among the people save those which separate Patriots from Traitors, earnestly invite all who are in favor of sustaining the Government in its present struggle, and of upholding the Constitution and Laws of our Common Country, to meet in District Convention at Junction City, Kansas, on Tuesday, September 24, 1861, for the purpose of designating three candidates for members of the lower branch of the next Legislature.

We suggest that the proposed District Convention be composed of one delegate for every twenty-five votes polled at the last November election.

We also recommend that County Conventions for the selection of delegates, the nomination of county officers, &c., be held at the respective county-seats, of the District, on Saturday, September 21, 1861.

We trust that all lovers of constitutional freedom, and the benign Government established by Washington, will unite in this movement, and the selection of true and tried patriots and honest men for the offices to be filled at the ensuing election.

S. B. White, C. N. Church, Fred P. Drew, Edward Cobb, G. McClelland, E. A. Barker, A. W. Allen, D. F. N. Rule, A. Whitman, G. K. Harris, N. S. Gilbert, H. N. Williams, J. Mansfield, B. Bunley, Thos. Cameron, G. W. Stallcup, H. Heidel, C. Weisel, G. L. Miller, R. Berry, Jas. McDevitt, John Wallace, R. McBratney, C. Berger, And 300 Others.

## SALUTATORY.

We present today to the public the first number of THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION.

In this, our inaugural, we do not intend to enter into any elaborate exposition of the policy which shall characterize our administration. We have already, in our prospectus, briefly set forth the leading objects which have induced us to commence the publication of the paper—namely, the maintenance of the Government, and the development of the natural capabilities of the Western Kansas Valleys.

We love the Republican Government established by Washington, and his illustrious compeers; and we believe its maintenance against all foes to be the most sacred of all earthly duties. We shall therefore do what we can to uphold it—speaking of open and secret enemies as they deserve to be spoken of. In doing so, we intend to call things by their right names, and to invoke against traitors of all degrees, the scorn and execration of all honest and patriotic men.

In thus supporting the Government we do not propose to be governed by any narrow partisan views. We have confidence that the present administrators of the Government are actuated by proper patriotic motives, and that they are every way competent to the successful management of the difficulties which the exigencies of the times have devolved upon them; but if it shall be demonstrated, after a fair trial, that such is not the case, we shall be among those who will insist that men who are competent shall be put in their places. So much for Governmental matters.

In local matters, we do not propose to be governed by any mere town or county considerations. An idea prevails extensively that Central and Western Kansas is a desert and howling waste—almost uninhabitable by white men. Without stopping, at this time, to inquire who are the authors of this absurd aspersion of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the continent, we shall labor assiduously to correct the falsehood, and to invite settlers to the now unoccupied lands of the Smoky Hill, Republican, Saline, Solomon, the Blues, Vermillion, Neosho, Verdigris, and their thousand tributaries. The lands drained by the streams named, are capable of supporting a population more dense than that of Massachusetts, and upon their speedy occupancy by an industrious agricultural people, depends, in a large measure, the future growth of the State, and the prosperity of those of us now here.

We ask our frontier friends, who agree with us in the objects which we seek to promote, to aid in extending the circulation of the Union, not only among our own people, but among the people of the East, from whom we hope to attract emigration.

## THE UNION CONVENTION.

We publish in another column a call, extensively signed by patriots of all parties, for a Union Convention, to put in nomination the right kind of candidates for the offices to be filled at the ensuing fall election. This is as it should be. At a time like this, when the overthrow of the Government by a traitorous band of malcontents is sought, mere disputes about platforms, or the policy which the Government ought to pursue in its administration, seems absurd and out of place, and will not be engaged in by an earnest and patriotic people. All who are not traitors at heart, can readily agree to postpone the consideration of the question of a high tariff or a low tariff, specie currency or paper currency, squatter sovereignty or congressional prohibition of slavery, or the best man for President, until the question is determined as to whether the Government shall or shall not continue to exist—whether the old Constitution of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, or the new Constitution of Davis, Toombs, and Stephens, shall be the supreme law of the land, and whether Mr. LINCOLN, elected by the people, or Jeff Davis, elected by a cabal of traitors, shall be the President of the American States. Until the Government, the Constitution, the capital, are safe from the traitors who now surround them, patriots of all parties must separate from traitors, and unite in a hearty and consistent effort for the maintenance of the institutions, in the defence of which so many of our brave people are now perishing their lives. In no way can those of us who remain at home evince our devotion to free institutions more decidedly, than by sacrificing all party predilections upon the altar of our country, and by joining hands in support of patriots, and in opposition to the traitors who are tolerated in our midst, and who are laboring by canting, hypocritical, and false pretenses, to aid the rebels in the consummation of their scheme for the overthrow of the Government and the conquest of a large portion of the Union. Fill the local offices, and the Legislatures of the loyal States, with sympathizers with Southern treason, and the overthrow of the General Government, and the extinguishment of freedom, would be speedy and certain. We must not permit this. No man who sides with treason and traitors, and against his own Government, should be permitted to hold any place of power or influence amongst us. They belong to the Judas Iscariot family, who, with a kiss, will betray to crucifixion and death, the patriots who confide in them.

## THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

At the approaching November election, the voters of Kansas will be called upon to select a permanent seat for the State Capital. In doing so, the objects most important are: To choose such a point as will be most easily of access to the largest number of our citizens, and as near the centre of our State and population as possible. The people of Western Kansas are, perhaps, more deeply interested in this question than the majority are aware of. That the seat of government, for a number of years at least must remain east of the Pottawatomie River is a fixed fact. That the first railroad built in Kansas will start from some point on the river, and terminate for a time at the capital, is equally true; therefore, our object should be to bring the terminus of that road as near our own doors as possible. This should exert a strong influence upon our action.

We know of but two points, now in the field, that are likely to succeed, Topeka and Lawrence. Much may be said in favor of the latter, but that its interest are not identical with this section of the State can be seen at a glance, and that its citizens have never shown a disposition to make them so, is proven by their past history. In fact, it is not natural they should, and they never will. Topeka, however, has interests with which we are united. Its position is located exactly upon our line of travel to and from the Missouri river. Though situated on the south side of the Kaw, it must look for its success, as a business place, and its prosperity as a city, to the West and North of the river. They have not got the agricultural country on the south side that will ever support them. For this reason, they are now, and have been for a long time past, exerting their influence in favor of this section of our State.

We like Lawrence, personally. For the past year we have been temporarily located there, and we believe it to be a smart, thriving town, and likely to become an important point; but no matter how far she may advance toward greatness, this section of our State will receive no benefit from it.

We shall continue our remarks upon this important subject, (at least to Western Kansas,) in future numbers, and shall show that aside from the great advantage derived from our proximity to a railroad, we still should sustain Topeka.

## THE "DEMOCRATS."

A Convention was held on the third of the present month in Junction City, by a body of men calling themselves "Democrats," for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the district and county offices the ensuing year. The form of organization was gone through with, resolutions were drafted, and a ticket was nominated, composed exclusively of "Democrats." At present, we are not disposed to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the different gentlemen named by that Convention for responsible public positions in our county and district. Perhaps many of them would not stand a close inspection; but let that pass.

We should like to compare the present position of some of their leading candidates with that occupied by them only one year ago. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Here is the first of a series of resolutions. None of them amount to much.

"Resolved, That under Democratic principles, the country has prospered beyond all

precedent; that the promise us as much glory in the future as prosperity in the past; that, entertaining such belief, we will adhere to those principles, and not unite with a party which has reduced the country to its present unhappy condition."

The above is exceedingly lucid. We trust we understand what it means. Taking the present condition of our country into consideration, we would like to ask what kind of glory is promised by adhering to "Democratic" principles, if the present action of the so-called "Democrats" are based upon those principles. The virtual admission, at the close of the paragraph, that they are disunionists, is apparent to every school-boy.

The remainder of the "resolves" charge the present condition of affairs upon all sections of the Union, want peace, and advocate a re-assembly of Congress, and the adoption of the Crittenden Resolutions, don't want slavery interfered with, [wonder what they think of contraband?]; and "regard no war or peace as defensible, which is based upon the idea of the ultimate separation of the States." We wonder who this last hits; must be Jeff Davis and his crowd, for we know of no other party, at present, trying to "separate the States."

## OUR POSITION—DUTY OF UNION MEN.

In assuming the arduous duties incumbent upon the editor of a public journal at the present exciting period of our national existence, we feel it a part of our duty to define clearly our position, and the principles that shall actuate and guide us in the discharge of our duties as a public journalist.

It is known to many of the citizens of this county and Western Kansas, that we have been connected in different capacities with the press of Junction City, since its inauguration, over three years ago. Our former actions in the political world have been very limited; whatever they were, we deem them of no importance in influencing us how to act while our government is assailed by traitors, and our constitution trampled upon, and laws defied.

In the present perilous condition of our once happy land, we feel it to be the imperative, as well as solemn duty of all true patriots of our country to ignore all party platforms, with their attendant prejudices, and take their position upon the broad platform of the Constitution, fully resolved to defend that sacred instrument against the assaults of its enemies, whether they emanate from the North, South, East, or West. Treason and open rebellion, in all its horrid forms, now exists in our once peaceful land. Civil war, with all its horrors, is now upon us, and we do not consider it right that we should stop to inquire what party those traitors and invaders belonged heretofore, or what were the former political antecedents of the President of the United States.

But it is to us clearly our duty to rally around the Constitution, and the glorious old flag of our country, in one common cause for the preservation and perpetuation of our glorious Union, and under that proud old banner, whose ample folds have guarded and protected us during the whole period of our political existence—which has raised us from an infant republic to the position of the greatest nation on earth—the pride of ourselves, and the admiration of the world. We shall know no party but the party of the Union, so long as there remains an armed traitor upon our sacred soil, and to the success of that party we shall assiduously labor with all the zeal, energy, and ability we possess. Earnestly trusting we shall have the co-operation of all Union-loving men, whether Democrats or Republicans, without regard to past political differences.

In conducting the Union, we shall, in the language of JACKSON, "Take the responsibility," unswayed by fear or unbridled by gain, uncontrolled or influenced by any man, party, or clique, save that party who marches and keeps step to the music of the Union.

Mr. Branch, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was at Topeka last Friday, and, we believe, was in council with a delegation of Shawnee Indians. On Saturday he was at St. Mary's Mission. What the nature of his visit is we did not learn.

We have not space to call attention to each advertisement, separately, in this number. The tradesmen and merchants of our young city are well represented, as also are the professional men. We advise our readers to give them a careful perusal.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER ON THE SUPPRESSION OF INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer has the following:

"Five rebel papers have been suppressed for their open advocacy of rebellion—one in Maine, one in New Hampshire, and three in St. Louis. If Liberty is used for the destruction of Liberty, there can be no doubt about our duty. The abuse of freedom is the most dangerous enemy to freedom it meets. We unhesitatingly say, down with traitors everywhere, in whatever guise they may appear. We can better afford to be lenient during profound peace, than when in the midst of a most gigantic rebellion. We deeply regret the necessity for martial law, habeas corpus suspension, and vigils over the press. The New York Day Book, Journal of Commerce, and News, live by indulgence only, and that of doubtful propriety."

Brigham Young has thrown off his allegiance to the United States Government, and declared the independence of the Territory. The Mormons were arming in every direction to maintain their independence at all hazards.

The London Once a Week of July 8th, referring to the seceding States, says: "There remains for them the painful discovery that the world is learning to do without their staple."

## Dickinson County Union Convention.

A Convention for the selection of Delegates to the County Nominating Convention, will be held at the different precincts, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. A full attendance is requested.

## MANY CITIZENS.

### A Good Appointment.

We learn that Major Wessel, now commanding at Fort Riley, has been appointed Colonel of the Home Guard Regiment, by Gov. Robinson. We believe this to be a most excellent appointment, and one which the Major was well deserving; and though we regret to lose so valuable an officer from the Fort, we are content to know that in his new position he will be of much more real benefit to our young State.

### The Signatures.

Over three hundred names have been signed to the call for a Union District Convention. By publishing the whole list, together with other matter in the same type, in this issue, we would run short of capital letters; we therefore omit them.

Charles F. Clark is organizing a company of cavalry, at Fort Riley, for home service we believe. All who wish to join the service, can do no better than enter the ranks of this company. Mr. Clark is every way competent to take command, having served a long time in the regular service, and will make a popular and efficient officer.

To our friends in Topeka and Lawrence we feel very grateful for the liberal disposition they have shown toward our new enterprise. We trust the merchants of Leavenworth will come forward and give us a helping hand. They are the ones mostly benefited by our people.

Elder N. B. White will preach at Taylor's Hall, on Sunday next, at three o'clock, P. M.

## AN ACT

To Define and Punish Certain Conspiracy. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence, under the United States, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court shall determine, for a period not less than six months, nor greater than six years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, July 31, 1861.

## ROCKET BATTERIES.

Rocket batteries are suggested as a means to drive the rebels out of their masked retreats. Those used in the British service are propelled through a thick iron tube, the fuse being cut to burn a given distance, as in the case of a shell; to the rocket is attached a pole from eight to ten feet long, which, coming in collision with any object, has the effect of starting the rocket in the opposite way; in the meantime the projectile is vomiting a perfect sheet of liquid flame, lighting up everything for a mile around, and igniting everything of an inflammable nature, while the dense smoke arising therefrom will cause the best disciplined soldiers to leave their guns and flee in search of a purer atmosphere. It finally terminates in a shell of the most destructive kind.

We should consider it very imprudent to be caught in the immediate vicinity of "these fellows," while they are under headway.

## FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

The Secessionists of the North-western counties have been collecting in camp at Rochester, in Andrew county, where it is said they now number some two thousand. The Union men have also gone into camp, a few miles from the secessionists, and at least accounts numbered from twelve to fifteen hundred. They are commanded by Colonel Thompson, of Atchison, and Col. Cranor, of Gentry. There are several hundred Iowa men with them, well armed, and having two or three pieces of artillery. Large reinforcements are expected from Iowa, when a battle may ensue. The secessionists are flocking to their camp in scores, and there are scarcely any remaining at home.—White Cloud Chief.

All the letters, and the greater part of the papers, in the mail by the train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, wrecked on the 3d inst., have been saved.

## H. & ST. JOE. R. R. OPEN.

THE ROAD IN POSSESSION OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

## Latest Telegraphic News.

## FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Leavenworth Times of Sept. 11th, we take the following items of intelligence. As it is the first news we have had concerning the army operations in the east since the horrible catastrophe on the Hannibal and St. Jo. R. R., it will be eagerly received:

Mr. Owen Duffy, of this city, returned yesterday from St. Louis. He came over the H. & St. Jo. Railroad, and informs us that the road is again in good order, except at the crossing of Platte river, the bridge recently destroyed not having been rebuilt as yet.

The Kansas First was at Hannibal on Sunday, and is now probably stationed along the Eastern end of the road. The Kansas Second is at Brookfield, on the line of the road, and a force of Illinois troops is at Platte River Bridge. There are no troops, of any kind, in St. Joseph. There are no obstructions, at present, on the Platte Country R. R.

We are indebted to Mr. Duffy for a copy of the Quincy Herald of Sept. 9th. We copy the latest and most important items and dispatches.

The first report of Jeff. Davis' death, was contradicted, but it has been reaffirmed by telegraph, via Louisville. At Washington, however, the report was not credited.

The Confederate steamer Yorktown, is only about a dozen miles above Newport News, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. She has been preparing at Richmond, it is said, to carry a very heavy armament.

Baron E. Von Bogesank, a distinguished Swedish officer, has tendered his services to the Government. He is recommended by the King of Sweden.

It is stated that a proclamation has been or will be issued, by the Confederate Government, announcing the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy, and recognizing Jackson as Governor of the State.

The following are among the most interesting dispatches:

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—The rebels have again been repulsed by our troops at Lexington. The rebels lost 25 killed and 40 prisoners. We lost one. The rebels are falling back on Rains, who is threatening Fort Scott, Kansas.

Enquiries at the governmental departments, by the reporter of the associated press, has elicited only the fact that the government is not in possession of any reliable information of the death of Jeff Davis. It is thought that if such was the fact, certain information would have reached this city via Louisville. At the present writing no credence is placed in the rumor.

To-day, J. M. Gordon, the rebel leader of the Lower House of the Maryland Legislature who was arrested some days ago, at the Relay House, was released from custody. He took an oath of allegiance to the Government to support the Constitution of the United States, in good faith, not to take up arms against the United States, or to give aid or otherwise any aid or information to its enemies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The rebel outposts are now but five miles distant from the President's house, and three miles from Arlington Heights. At daylight this morning a relief guard of Federal troops was fired upon by a concealed body of the enemy, near Hunter's Chapel, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. At sunrise two companies of our troops were sent out to reconnoitre, and discovered that the rebels had taken possession at Ball's Cross Roads, and had thrown forward two regiments during the night. These regiments are now posted along a little creek in a wood near Hunter's Chapel.

They have four brass howitzers, drawn by men, but have no other artillery. The rebels are now digging rifle pits West of Hunter's Chapel. The enemy's forces on Munson's Hill are busily engaged drilling. Occasionally shots are fired from the Hill at the Federal pickets.

Special to the Post: Three slaves who attempted to desert to the Federal lines have been shot by the rebels on Munson's Hill. The Baltimore rioters of the 19th of April are now on trial at Townsend's town Md., but it is difficult to find a verdict of guilty. The report of the narrow escape of Capt. Strong, of the 2nd Wisconsin regiment, from an attack by the rebels, is confirmed. After he was taken, Capt. Strong shot three of his captors with his revolver and escaped.

The War Department received a dispatch to-day from Gen. Rosecrans, in camp, Sutton, Va., dated yesterday, from which it is inferred that all is well with his command. CAIRO, Sept. 7.—Large reinforcements and supplies were sent to Paducah to-day. The railroad bridge six miles from Paducah was burned to prevent the enemy from coming in by railroad. The town is reported quiet, though many citizens are leaving. Gen. C. F. Smith of the regular army, arrived here from St. Louis. He goes direct to Paducah to take command.

Reliable information received from below says the rebel force under Polk and Pillow from six to eight thousand, is at Columbus. They have heavy cannon, but not mounted. Thompson with additional force is encamped opposite in Mo. The force at Columbus is said to have come from Union City and New Madrid, and is poorly clad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The proprietor of a faro bank was arrested yesterday. It being reported that a paymaster in the navy, who is detained here in custody, has been patronizing his establishment by large advances, on gambling houses, principally on

Pennsylvania Avenue, were closed at an early hour last night, fearing the government would interrupt or suspend their business.

Reports from various points on the Virginia side of the Potomac represent that all was quiet last night, and this morning our forces near Alexandria found six 6 pounders buried in the ground a short distance from the railroad station. They were taken to Fort Ellsworth.

## TAXATION! TAXATION!!

The great cry of the Secessionists now is "Taxation!"—as resulting from the war against the rebels. As the Richmond Messenger says, very truly, while they are doing this, they have not a word to say against Jeff. Davis & Co., who have got up this rebellion, and are blockading our rivers, destroying public and private property, and confiscating the debts of our citizens. The truth is, these fellows are on the side of Jeff. Davis & Co., and the Capital taken, the Union dissolved, and this free constitutional government of ours overthrow. If to accomplish this purpose it is necessary to blockade our rivers, seize our steamboats, confiscate our produce and the debts of our citizens, it is all right. The Government of the United States has no right to spend the people's money in resisting these things, and every step it takes in that direction is usurpation. We would like to know how much Jeff. Davis' Government is spending per day, and what is the value of the taxable property in his Confederacy that has to bear the burden of it. If we are to leave our homes in the Union on account of the large debt that is running up, we would like to be assured that we would fare better in Jeff. Davis' kingdom. We have never had to pay anything for our protection in the Union, but have been loaned with interest two millions of dollars, one-half which is the chief endowment of our common school fund.

The Confederate States have no outside of direct taxation. The States say that they have 150,000 arms, and Lincoln 250,000. The property of the States in the times of the Confederacy for every dollar upon the Union States will have to pay on the hundred. So if we desire the heaviest taxation, the Confederate States is not to be our home. Lincoln did not begin this business of arming and making war, nor will he be allowed to continue it a day after the Confederates withdraw from the field.—Kentucky Whigs.

## THE LATEST FROM SOUTHERN KANSAS.

N. S. Knight, Esq., left Fort Scott at six o'clock Sunday evening, and arrived here yesterday. We are indebted to him for reliable advices of Col. Lane's movements. Rains' main force has never been far advanced than twelve miles east of Fort Scott, however, have been within miles, and there have been numerous fighting collisions. Last Wednesday, the 1st of command commenced a retreat in direction of Lexington, leaving about a thousand men at a camp twelve miles east of Fort Scott.

Lane had about three thousand three years men, and ten or fifteen hundred fourteen days men. He has dismissed a portion of the latter, and the remainder with part of Weer's men were to be left at camp Lincoln in charge of Col. Weer.

The rest of the troops were started on Saturday and Sunday, in pursuit of Rains in three different bodies, to re-unite before proceeding far. Lane was to leave shortly after Mr. Knight started. The thousand men left by Rains have undoubtedly been captured before this.

Col. Lane has issued a general order, declaring that all under his command will should seize goods, except in accordance with proper orders, would be treated as robbers. He said the order would be read to all the men before crossing the Missouri line and must be obeyed.

On Saturday night, Col. Jennison's command brought in 120 cattle, and 100 sheep for the Commissary Department. Seventeen or eighteen "contrabands" and a large number of horses were also brought in. All about 500 head of cattle had been taken from the rebels.—Leavenworth Conservative.

## ELWOOD, KANSAS.

Nearly four hundred men went into camp yesterday morning near this city. And them we may mention—

Capt. Harrington's company, of Palco; Capt. Randolph's company, of Geary; Capt. Flickinger's company, of Wathie; Capt. Campbell's company, of Elwood; Col. Leland was in camp with a detachment from Troy.

Judge Lee was elected Major of the Battalion and assumed command. The troops are in no particular service, federal or State, but are mustered to defend the State from invasion, and in all possible ways benefit and aid the cause of the Union. They are armed with double barreled shot guns, and the terrible Sharp's rifles of '56. We understand that no invasion of Missouri is intended, but the camp is a part of a general organization, which is to war on the border, if occasion offers.—[Free Press.]

Punch says: Women are said to have stronger attachments than men. It is not so. Strength of attachment is evinced in little things. A man is often attached to an old hat; but did you ever know a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet? Echo answers—never!

A Western editor speaking of a fat contemporary, remarked that if all flesh was grass, he would be a load of hay. "I suppose I am," said the fat man, "from way the asses are nibbling at me."